SAMODUMSKAYA, Ye.N.

Dynamics of development in children suffering from Down's disease. Zhur.nevr.i psikh. 62 no.7:1058-1061 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Moldavskaya respublikanskaya psikhonevrologicheskaya bol'nitsa No.1 (glavnyy vrach B.A.Morozov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. A.N.Molokhov).
(MENTAL DEFICIENCY) (CHILDREN--GROWTH)

SAMODUROV, A.

Assisting the teaching staff of a technical school. NTO 2 no.11: 50 N '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Uchenyy sekretar' soveta Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva tekhnikuma Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya, g.Ordzhonikidze.
(Ordzhonikidze--Technical education)

SAMODUROV, D. (Leningrad)

Screens for magnetic recorder heads. Radio no.8:36 Ag '56.
(Magnetic recorders and recording) (MLRA 9:10)

107-57-1-43/60

AUTHOR: Samodurov, D. (Leningrad)

TITLE: A Stereo-Sound Acoustic Outfit. An Exhibit at the 13th Radio Show (Akusticheskiy agregat s ob"yemnym zvuchaniyem. Eksponat XIII radio vystavki)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1957, Nr 1, pp 41-42 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Nonuniform directivity of higher-pitch sounds and other disadvantages of a single-loudspeaker acoustic system are mentioned. A group of loudspeakers mounted on the front as well as the sides of a cabinet produces an effect approaching stereophonic sound. A 30- to 15,000-cps frequency range and other requirements are listed as necessary to obtain a natural sound from a given electronic-acoustic equipment. The outfit built by the author comprises four loudspeakers: a woofer-tweeter combination mounted in the front wall of the cabinet, and two other loudspeakers mounted in the side walls. In addition, there is a rectangular opening in the front wall designed to convey lower frequencies emitted by the woofer. The cabinet dimentions are 650 x 500 x 350 mm. Its wooden walls are 10-mm thick and it is lined on the inside with a sound absorbent. The loudspeakers used in the outfit comprise one speaker from a "T-689" or "Riga-10" receiver (Riga factory imeni Popov) and three 1GD-1 speakers. A drawing of the cabinet, circuit diagrams, construction aids, and alignment hints are supplied.
There are 4 figures in the article.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

SAMODUROV, D. (g.Leningrad)

Simple amateur magnetic tape recorder. Radio no.2:30-32 F '61. (MIRA 14:9)

(Magnetic recorders and recording)

SAMOYLIKOV, K. (Noginsk Moskovskoy obl.); FILATOV, K. (Borovichi Novgorodskoy obl.); MAL'TSEV, V. (Minsk); SAMODUROV, D. (Leningrad); BOYKOV, K. (Kuybyshev); SMITSKIY, V. (Leningrad)

Our New Year interviews. Radio no.1:10-11 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:1)
(Radio)

BORISOV, Yevgeniy Georgiyevich; SAMODUROV, Dmitriy Vasil'yevich; KOROL'KOV, V.G., red.; BUL'DYAYEV, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Equipment for sound scoring of amateur films] Apparatura dlia ozvuchivaniia liubitel'skikh fil'mov. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1963. 23 p. (Massovaia radiobiblioteka, no.461) (MIRA 16:6)

(Amateur motion pictures)
(Sounds--Recording and reproducing)

1. SAMODUROV, M. A.

2. USSR 600

4. Moscow - Subways

7. In accordance with Stalin's general plan; a new line of the Moscow Subway, Gor. khoz. Mosk, 23, No. 12, 1949.

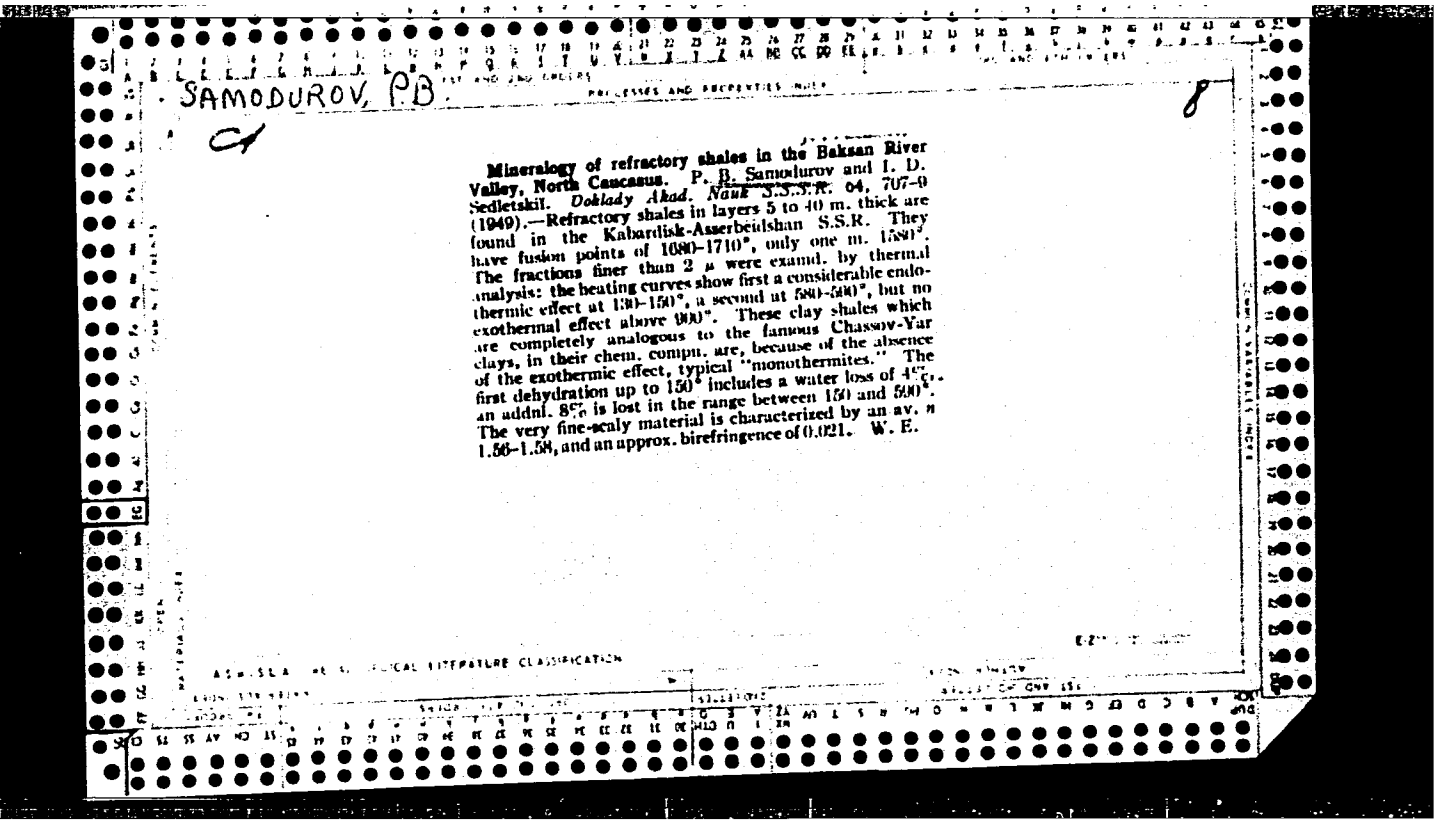
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

SAMODUROV, N.

Physics - Study and Teaching

Remarks on the physics manual for teachers' colleges, Fiz. v shkole, No. 4, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress November 1952 UNCLASSIFIED.



SAMODUROV, P.B.

C4

8

Mineralogy of refractory shales in the Baksan River Valley, North Caucasus. P. B. Samodurov and I. D. Sedletskii. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 64, 707–9 (1949).—Refractory shales in layers 5 to 40 m. thick are found in the Kabardinsk-Asserbeidshan S.S.R. They have fusion points of 1680–1710°, only one m. 1580°. The fractions finer than 2 μ were examd. by thermal analysis: the heating curves show first a considerable endothermic effect at 130–150°, a second at 580–600°, but no exothermal effect above 900°. These clay shales which are completely analogous to the famous Chasov-Yar clays, in their chem. compn. are, because of the absence of the exothermic effect, typical "monothermites." The first dehydration up to 150° includes a water loss of 4%, an addnl. 8% is lost in the range between 150 and 500°. The very fine-scaly material is characterized by an av. n 1.56–1.58, and an approx. birefringence of 0.021. W. E.

J

USSR / Soil Science. Soil Genesis and Geography.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 6027.

Author : Samodurov, P. I.
Inst : Institute of Geological Sciences, Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR.
Title : The Geochemical Nature of the Loess-forming Process.

Orig Pub: Tr. In-ta geol. nauk AN USSR. Ser. geomorfol. i chetvertichn. geol., 1957, vyp. 1, 131-144.

Abstract: In the loess of the the steppe regions of the Ukraine and Moldavia the freshly formed typo-morphological minerals are iron montmorillonite, quartz and calcite. In the foot hills of the eastern Carpathians and the northern regions of the Russian plain there are beidellite, goethite, and hydrogoethite minerals. Approaching the

Card 1/2

J

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 6027.

Abstract: mountainous districts, the calcium carbonate content in loess diminishes and the amount of clay [illegible] the leaching of loess rocks decreases. After the loss of calcium carbonate by loess rocks, beidellite is synthesized which decreases sharply the content of montmorillonite. In the steppes of the southern districts of the Ukraine and Moldavia, calcium plays a significant role in the stuctural formation of soil bottoms, while beidellite plays an important role in the structural formation of soil bottoms in the steppe regions of the Russian plain. -- F. I. Shcherbak.

Card 2/2

SAMODUROV, P. S.

PA 24/49T101

USSR/Minerals Aug 48
Refractory Clays
Ceramics

"The 'Galluasitic' Character of Refractory Clays of the Uchkenskiy Deposits in Northern Caucasia," P. S. Samodurov, I. D. Sedletskiy, Rostov/Don State U imeni V. M. Molotov, 2 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXI, No 5 - pp. 891-2

Gives heating and dehydration curves, plus a chemical composition table, of dark-gray, brownish clay, and light-gray clay from these deposits.

24/49T101

SAMODUROV, P. S.

Samodurov, P. S. "Mineralogical composition and physico-chemical properties of the five clays of the Shisskiy site in the Northern Caucasus," Uchen. zapiski (Rost. n/D gos. un-t im. Molotova), Issue 1, 1949, p. 177-27 --- Bibliog 20 iems

SO: U-3566, 15 March, 53 (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 14, 1949).

SAMODUROV, P. S.

USSR/Minerals Feb 49
Refractory Materials
Clays

"The Mineralogy of Refractory (Clay) Slates of the Bakaan Deposit in the Northern Caucasus," P. S. Samodurov, I. D. Sedletskiy, Rostov/Don State U imeni Molotov, 3 pp - Zhur Prikladnoy i Petrografiy

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXIV, No 5

Subject deposit is located in Kabardinskiy, Azerbaydzhan SSR, on left bank of Bakaan River, opposite village of Bylyy. Analyzes cryptocrystalline substance which is the basis of this deposit, and determines that it belongs to the monothermite class. Submitted by Acad D. S. Belyankin, 29 Nov 48.

29/49274

CA

Clay minerals in sediments of the North Caucasus Titon. P. S. Samoylov (V. M. Molotov State Univ., Rostov-on-Don). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 68, 137–9(1949).—In the wide-spread Titonian (Upper-Jurassic) sediments of the Kuban-Eshkakon river region, 3 principal types of clay minerals are observed, especially concd. in the finest fractions (smaller than 1 μ): (1) kaolinite-rich fractions; (2) halloysite types; (3) montmorillonite, by far prevailing in abs. amt. The thermal effects on differential heating curves, and the dehydration curves are in a full agreement with these observations. Chem. analyses with a computation of the formulas are given for representative types of the clay minerals. The coarse fractions of the sediments are principally detrital material of cryst. rocks and schists. The medium-grained fractions (from 2 to 500 μ) contain quartz, microcline, orthoclase, oligoclase, albite, and mica, subordinate chalcedony, calcite, gypsum. The heavy fractions contain the usual Ti ores and Al silicates, as accessory minerals celestite and apatite.

W. Eitel

CA

Magnesium monothermite I. D. Sedletskii and P. S. Samoilovich (Molotov State Univ., Rostov on-Don) *Zapiski Vsesoyuz. Mineral. Obshchestva* (Mem. soc. russe minéral.) **78**, 271-6(1949); cf. Belyankin, C.A. **32**, 5780⁸. While the original monothermite always contains K_2O, a new K-free, MgO-containing variety was detected in the Malkop sedimentary series (middle Oligocene), in septarian horizons, with calcite, clays, and marls. The mineral is associd. with the common accessory minerals of fine-grained sediments of this kind. The fractions below 0.1 μ gave the typical thermal curve of monothermite with two endothermal effects at 140 and 540°. The exothermic heat effect at 310 and 400° indicates some org. substance, and the slight heat absorption at 300° the presence of some geothite. The chem. analysis corresponds to the formula $0.26MgO.Al_2O_3.2.85SiO_2.2.6H_2O$. The H_2O content of Mg-monothermite is higher than that of the ordinary (K) variety of the mineral. The *n* of the scaly aggregates is 1.57-1.60, the birefringence about 0.022.

W. Eitel

Mineralogical determination of sediments. I. D. Sedletskiĭ and P. S. Samodurov (Rostov. State Univ.). *Zapiski Vsesoyuz. Mineral. Obshchestva* (Mém. soc. russe minéral.) 79, 137–41(1950).—The detn. of sedimentary rocks is based on an accurate identification of the clay minerals, especially by the differential thermal analysis, for which characteristic examples are given, with halloysite, metahalloysite, montmorillonite, and monothermite, from different horizons, schists, slates of the N. Caucasus and the Don Basin. Av. chem. formulas are given for the clay minerals. The supremacy of this method over the paleontological detn. is due to the frequency of horizons which are entirely lacking fossils. It is an important supplement also to the methods of the heavy minerals.

W. Eitel

15-57-2-1639

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 2, p 70 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Samodurov, P. S.

TITLE: The Mineralogy and Origin of the Red-Brown Scythian Clays of the Southern Ukraine (K mineralogii i genezisu krasno-burykh skifskikh glin yuga Ukrainy)

PERIODICAL: V sb: Kora vyvetrivaniya, Nr 2, Moscow, AN SSSR, 1956, pp 216-234

ABSTRACT: The author has studied the Scythian clays in a number of regions in the Ukraine and in the Rostov Oblast'. The clay samples were studied in thin section. Each sample was separated into size fractions. The fraction >0.002 mm was studied in immersion oils. Finer particles were examined in specially oriented mounts as well as by thermal, dehydration, X-ray, organic dye, and chemical techniques. Field and

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15-57-5-6370

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 5, p 98 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Samodurov, P. S.

TITLE: A Loess Type of Weathering Crust on Tortonian Siltstones in the Fore-Carpathian Region (Lessovyy tip kory vyvetrivaniya na alevrolitakh tortona Predkarpat'ya)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Belorus. in-t, 1956, Vol 28, pp 197-222.

ABSTRACT: The Tortonian rocks studied are composed of dense pelitic-psammitic and pelitic siltstones with subordinate quantities of sands and sandstones. The siltstones are covered by a loess weathering crust in which five zones are distinguished. These zones reflect different stages of weathering. The thickness of the fourth zone does not exceed 4 m, but the first zone locally reaches 15 m in thickness. During formation of the loess (in a weakly alkaline environment), pyrite, siderite, feldspars, mica, and hydromica were replaced by montmorillonite, quartz, and calcite. Calcium from

Card 1/3

A Loess Type of Weathering Crust on Tortonian Siltstones (Cont.)

carbonates of organic, chemical, and clastic origin was dissolved by rain water containing CO_2. It migrated to the lower part of the loess profile, where it formed concretions up to 18 cm across. Later, the remaining $CaCO_3$ went into the subsoil layer during formation of the soil. During study of the section, the following additional systematic features were noted (from the base upward): a decrease in the relative quantity of the fraction 0.01 mm to 0.001 mm at the expense of the coarser fractions and partly of the fraction $<$ 0.001 mm; a general decrease in the bulk weight and a decrease in porosity; a decrease in plant remains from 2.54 (in unaltered siltstones) to 0.09 percent (fifth zone); in the fourth zone there occurs a local increase in calcite content, in value of pH (from 7.5 to 8), and in porosity. The chemical compositions of the fraction 0.001 mm of unaltered siltstone and of the typical loess are, respectively (in percent): SiO_2 49.31 and 51.10, Al_2O_3 22.20 and 17.12, Fe_2O_3 6.03 and 8.32, FeO 1.28 and none, MgO 2.20 and 2.59, CaO 1.32 and 0.21, K_2O 2.65 and 1.94, Na_2O 0.43 and a trace, H_2O^+ 5.10 and 7.53, H_2O^- 8.03 and 11.04; total 99.96 and

15-57-5-6370

A Loess Type of Weathering Crust on Tortonian Siltstones (Cont.)

100.38. The author gives mechanical and mineral analyses, thermal curves, and photomicrographs of the rocks.

Card 3/3

V. A. V.

SAMODUROV, P.S.; PYLILO, V.K.

Mineralogy of Rissian and Würmian moraine loams in White Russia.
Uch. zap. IAk. un. no.1:136-166 '57. (MIRA 11:3)
(White Russia--Clay)

DOLGOV, A.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; SAMODUROV, S.I., inzh.

Wider use of local materials in the construction of local roads. Avt. dor. 28 no.1:16-17 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:3)

SAMODUROV, V., kand.tekhn.nauk

Joints of exterior keramzit-concrete wall panels. Zhil. stroi. no.12:10-11 '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Concrete slabs)

SAMODUROV, V.I.

Stratigraphy of Mesozoic deposits of the lower reaches of the Syr Darya. Biul.MOIP. Otd.geol.30 no.3:39-56 My-Je'55. (MLRA 8:10)

(Syr Darya Valley--Geology, Stratigraphic)

SAMODUROV, V.E.

SUBJECT: USSR/Geology 5-2-6/35

AUTHORS: Garetskiy, R.G., Samodurov, V.I. and Yanshin, A.L.

TITLE: Pseudotectonic Dislocations of the Karak Mound in the Northern Kyzylkums and Some Other Points near the Aral Sea (Psevdotektonicheskiye dislokatsii bugra Karak v severnykh Kyzylkumakh i nekotorykh drugikh punktov Priaral'ya)

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' Moskovskogo Obshchestva Ispytateley Prirody, Otdel Geologicheskiy, 1957, # 2, pp 77-103 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Karak mound is located 120 km SSW of the railroad station Dzhusaly in the northern part of the Kyzylkum desert. It is about 2 km long and 0.5 km wide. Its height is 40 to 50 m above the surrounding plain, and its maximum height reaches 147 m in the NE part.

In the Karak mound is neither a dome-structure nor a graben, as was supposed by the earlier investigators. Dislocations observed in the stratification of the layers belong to exodislocations or pseudotectonic dislocations. They die out in the plastic clays of the Upper Eocene and do not extent deeper than 175 m from the mound's top.

Card 1/2

5-2-6/35

TITLE: Pseudotectonic Dislocations of the Karak Mound in the Northern Kyzylkums and Some Other Points near the Aral Sea (Psevdotektonicheskiye dislokatsii bugra Karak v severnykh Kyzylkumakh i nekotorykh drugikh punktov Priaral'ya)

The stratigraphic cross section of the Karak mound is described in detail. Rocks composing it are of the Upper-Pliocene, Middle-Upper Oligocene, marine Paleogene and marine Upper-Carboniferous origin.
Analyzing the geological and prospecting data available, the authors have drawn some conclusions as to the morphology and mechanism of the formations of dislocations in the Karak mound. The most probable cause of these dislocations was a landslide which occurred during the Middle-Pliocene period.
This conclusion is confirmed by the comparative study of some other pseudotectonic dislocations near the Aral Sea whose origin was established as being definitely of the landslide nature.
The article contains 2 geologic maps, 2 geologic cross sections, 1 photo and 1 table. The bibliography lists 17 Slavic references.

ASSOCIATION: Not indicated.
PRESENTED BY:
SUBMITTED: No date indicated
AVAILABLE: At the Library of Congress.
Card 2/2

two such plates can be singled out: the Western Siberian and the Turanskaya plates. In these plates there are lower regions, areas of active sinking, and the regions of relative height which separate the first ones. The lower regions are called sineclises and the higher ones - anteclises. The region under investigation is located at the junction of various large structures of the Turanskaya plate. Its central part occupies an uplift, called Nizhne-Syrdar'inskoye (Lower Syr-Dar'ya), which is peculiar in its morphology and development. The author classifies all sediments which occur in the north-eastern area adjacent to the Aral Sea into 3 structural groups: The first structural group consists of the rocks of Paleozoic and Lower Triassic ages which form the folded foundation. The second group includes sediments of the Rhaetian and Lower Jurassic stages, and the upper 3rd group is made of the sediments from the Middle Jurassic to the Quaternary systems. Paleozoic sediments outcrop only in the north-eastern corner of this area. They are represented by various series of the Cambrian, Ordovician and Devonian systems. The author describes in detail existing notions on the tectonics of the region under consideration. In order to clear up the present structure of the region, geologic and

structural maps of the area were compiled. The structural map consisted of structure contour lines of the roof of Cretaceous sediments, by using of the data obtained from about 300 wells drilled by various organizations. The structure of the folded foundation was analyzed on the basis of the aeromagnetic and gravimetric survey data, seismic profiles, and cross-sections of deep wells. The conclusions drawn by the author are represented by the scheme of the foundation structure shown by Figure 2. The author singles out 6 zones with different foundation character and describes them. Judging by the data of an aeromagnetic survey, magnetic anomalies with meridional strikes should exist in the western part of the region. It is presumed that the zones of magnetic anomalies correspond to buried Hercynian structures of the Urals folded system (Figure 2). The Nizhne-Syrdar'inskoye uplift separates large synclinal depressions of the plateau cover and is located in the central part of the area under investigation. This uplift began forming in the beginning of the Paleogene period and the process of its relative lifting continued also in the Quaternary age. The modern structure of the Nizhne-Syrdar'inskoye uplift is due to tectonic movements which took place before the origination of Middle Miocene

sediments.
The article contains 3 maps, 2 profiles and 37 Slavic references.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4

S/MC DO Rev U.L.

AUTHOR: Bondareva, T.P. and Samodurov, V.I. 5-6-6/42

TITLE: New Strata of the Pliocene Deposits in the Eastern Part of the Turgay Depression (O novoy svite otlozheniy pliotsena v vostochnoy chasti Turgayskogo progiba)

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' Moskovskogo Obshchestva Ispytateley Prirody, Otdel Geologicheskiy, 1957, # 6, pp 93-100 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author describes new strata of alluvial deposits, unknown thus far, which occur in the low watershed between the rivers of Kara-Turgay and Ulu-Zhilanchik in the eastern part of the Turgay depression.

As these strata are more ancient than the valleys which, according to V.A. Lindgol'm and A.P. Sigov, existed already in the Middle-Pliocene epoch, their age can thus be determined as Lower-Pliocene.

It is proposed to name these strata the Katpagan suite after Lake Katpagan located between the two above mentioned rivers.

The author gives a detailed petrographic description of the rocks and mineralogical composition of the sands building the Katpagan suite.

He concludes that the study of the composition and thickness

Card 1/2

New Strata of the Pliocene Deposits in the Eastern Part of the Turgay Depression.

of this suite are of a great practical importance, because its sandy rocks are associated with occurrence of fresh water.

The article contains 1 map, 2 tables, and 8 Russian references.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

SAMODUROV, V. I.

AUTHOR: None Given 5-6-9/42

TITLE: Chronicle of the Activity of the Geologic Section (Khronika deyatel'nosti geologicheskoy sektsii)

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' Moskovskogo Obshchestva Ispytateley Prirody, Otdel Geologicheskiy, 1957, # 6, -- 115-118 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The following reports were delivered in the Geologic Section from 1 March to 4 June 1957:

L.I. Krasnyy on the "Mongolian-Okhotsk Geosynclinal Region and Its Place in the Structure of Eastern Asia"; A.A. Bogdanov, M.V. Muratov and V. Ye. Khain on "Some Problems in Geology of Czechoslovakia According to Impressions from a Geological Excursion"; V.I. Samodurov on "Tectonics of the North-Eastern Region Near the Aral Sea"; V.S. Zhuravlev on"Tectonic Nature of Regional Gravitational Peaks of the Caspian Sineclise"; N.F. Balukhovskiy on the "Nature (Theory) of Geologic Cyclicity"; A.V. Solov'yev on "Genetic Types of Petroleum and Origination of Oil Deposits of North-Eastern Saknalin"; G.I. Makarychev on "Stratigraphy of Proterozoic and Lower-Paleozoic Deposits of the Bol'shoy Karatau"; I.S. Chumakov on "New Data on the Geologic Structure of the Leninogorsk Depression in the Rudnyy Altai"; G.P. Leonov on "Principal Problems in the Stra-

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tigraphy of the Paleogene of the Russian Plateau"; S.V. Semikhatova on "Some Problems in the Stratigraphy of the Lower Part of the Lower-Carboniferous System"; S. Ye. Kolotukhina on "Facies of the Lower-Carboniferous System in the Karatau"; V. Ye. Khain, S.L. Afanas'yev, Yu. K. Burlin, Ye. A. Gofman, M.G. Lomize and V.G. Rikhter on "New Data on the Geology of the North-Western Caucasus", and B.P. Zhizhchenko on a "Draft of the Unified Stratigraphic Scheme of Paleogene and Neogene Deposits".

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Card 2/2

SAMODUROV, V.I., Cand Geol-Min Sci—(diss) "Stratigraphy and tectonics of the north-eastern Priaral'ye [redacted] Region." Mos,1958. 22 pp (Acad Sci USSR. Geol Inst), 170 copies (KL,30-58,124)

AUTHORS: Garetskiy, R. G., Samodurov, V. I., Yanshin, A. L. 20-119-6-40/56

TITLE: The Marine Albian Deposits on the Western Shore of the Aral Sea
(Morskiye al'bskiye otlozheniya na zapadnom beregu Aral'skogo morya)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 119, Nr 6, pp. 1195-1198 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: As is known, the shores of this sea nearly throughout consist of Tertiary rocks. Only on places where the sections of anticlinal structure are intersected by the coastal steep slopes, in their lower part rocks of the Cretaceous system occur. 3 of such places exist: on the northern shore of the Kulandy peninsula, on the southern shore of the Tokmak-Ata peninsula and on the eastern shore in the district of Cape Ak-Tumsuk ("White Nose") . The most ancient sediments in Kulandy are to be classified with the Middle Albian (Ref. 13). In Tokmak-Ata Senomanian exposures are known (Refs. 1, 2).

Card 1/3

The Marine Albian Deposits on the Western Shore of the Aral Sea 20-119-6-40/56

On Cape Ak-Tumsuk Mesozoic layers were classified with Upper Jurassic by an erraneous determination (Ref. 14). A discussion on this subject is summarized: Nobody supposed the occurrence of more ancient rocks than Senomanian on Cape Ak-Tumsuk, even, in this place the occurrence of Senomanian and Turonian was doubted (Refs. 7, 9, 10, 13). The authors succeeded in clearing the cause of such a differing criticism of the occurring Cretaceous sediments; i. e. individual researchers saw and investigated different places. The more ancient layers, however, northwards gradually emerge out of the sea. The authors propose the name "Kassarminskaya Antiklinal" (according to the Kassarma well) for the anticlinal structure of Cape Ak-Tumsuk. It is not connected with the Chushkakul'skaya anticlinal but separated from it by a North-Ust'-Urt depression running in direction of the width. The approximate sequence of the parcels of Albian layers south of the Kassarma well (from top to bottom) is mentioned. The exposed Albian sediments have a minimum thickness of 30 m. The discovery of these

Card 2/3

The Marine Albian Deposits on the Western Shore of the Aral Sea 20-119-6-40/56

marine layers together with other analogous finds of recent times on the western shore of the Aral Sea can change the hitherto existing conceptions in the way that the Albian sediments not only are of continental character (contrary to Refs. 4, 13). Consequently, the transgressions at certain moments widely advanced eastwards. This happened along that west-eastern downwarping, which, since the Upper Paleozoic separates the fold system of the Ural from the Herzynian formation from folds of the Srednyaya Aziya. There are 1 figure and 14 references, 13 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Geologicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR (Geological Institute AS USSR)

PRESENTED: November 13, 1957, by N. S. Shatskiy, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: November 11, 1958 (misprint)

Card 3/3

GARETSKIY, R.G.; SAMODUROV, V.I.; YANSHIN, A.L., akademik.

Stratigraphy of upper Cretaceous deposits of the Kassarma anticline on the western shores of the Aral Sea. Dokl. AN SSSR 124 no.5:1109-1112 F '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1.Geologicheskiy institut AN SSSR.
(Kassarma region--Geology, Stratigraphic)

ZHURAVLEV, V.S.; SAMODUROV, V.I.

Evidence of secondary saline tectonics on the open domes of the eastern part of the Caspian syneclise. Dokl.AN SSSR 132 no.4: 891-894 Je '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Geologicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom A.L.Yanshinym.
(Caspian Sea region--Salt domes)

BONDAREVA, T.P.; SAMODUROV, V.I.

Recent data on the stratigraphy of Paleogene deposits in the northern part of the Aral Sea region. Dokl. AN SSSR 140 no.3:655-657 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Geologicheskiy institut AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom A.L. Yanshinym.

(Aral'sk region--Geology, Stratigraphic)

BONDAREVA, T.P.; NEMKOV, G.I.; SAMODUROV, V.I.

Age of the Tas-Aran series in the northern part of the Aral Sea region. Dokl. AN SSSR 140 no.4:892-894 O '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Geologicheskiy institut AN SSSR i Moskovskiy geologorazvedochnyy institut im. S.Ordzhonikidze. Predstavleno akademikom A.L. Yanshinym.

(Aral'sk region--Geology, Stratigraphic)

GARETSKIY, R.G.; KNIPPER, A.L.; SAMODUROV, V.I.

History of the development and spatial relationship of Paleozoic structures in the Kara-Tau and Ulu-Tau. Biul.MOIP Otd.geol. 37 no.1:43-56 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Kara-Tau--Geology, Structural) (Ulu-Tau--Geology, Structural)

BOLKHOVITINA, N.A.; KOTOVA, I.Z.; SAMODUROV, V.I.; YAN TSZI-DUAN' [Yang Chi-tuan]

Stratigraphy of continental Cretaceous sediments of the lower Syr Darya uplift (northeastern Aral Sea region). Dokl. AN SSSR 152 no.2:392-395 S '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Geologicheskiy institut AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom A.L. Yanshinym.

GARETSKIY, R.G.; SAMODUROV, V.I.; SHLEZINGER, A.Ye.; YANSHIN, A.L.

Tectonics of the platform mantle of the Turan Plateau. Trudy GIN no.92: 202-257 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

Samodurova, V. V.

62

New results on the crystallochemistry of complex mercury halides. Z. V. Zvonkova, V. V. Samodurova, and L. G. Vorontsova. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 102, 1115-18(1955).—In ClHgCNS the distance Hg-Cl is given in the literature as 2.29 A., corresponding to a linear sp binding; in $K_2HgCl_4.H_2O$ the distance Hg-Cl is given as 2.42 A., and in the perovskite-like structure of $CsHgCl_3$ it is given as 2.72 A. The problem of the ionic or mol. bonding type in these complex salts made a redetn. of the structure with improved accuracy necessary. $K_2HgCl_4.H_2O$ has the orthorhombic space group D_{2h}^{11}–*Pbam*, with $Z = 4$ mols.; $a_0 = 8.22$, $b_0 = 11.51$, $c_0 = 8.90$ A., all with ±0.01 A. accuracy. The x-ray d. is 3.38 g./cc. At. coördinates are: 4 Hg in 4(*e*): 00*z*; 4 K_I^+ and 4 Cl_I^- in 4(*g*): *xy*0; 4 K_{II}^+ and 4 Cl_{II}^- in 4(*h*): $xy^1/_2$; 8 Cl_{III}^- in 8(*i*): *xyz*. Parameters were for Hg, 0, 0, 0.229; for Cl_I^-, 0.768, 0.073, 0; for Cl_{II}^-, 0.768, 0.046, 0.500; for Cl_{III}^-, 0.115, 0.181, 0.244; for K_I^+, 0.399, 0.161, 0; for K_{II}^+, 0.399, 0.201, 0.500. Interat. distances were: 2Hg-Cl_{III} = 2.29 A.; 2Hg-Cl_I^- = 2.92 A.; 2Hg-Cl_{II}^- = 3.13 A.; 3K_I^+-Cl_I^- = 3.05 to 3.25 A.; 3K_I^+-Cl_{II}^- = 3.11 to 3.52 A.; K_I^+-Cl_{III} = 3.21 A.; K_{II}^+-Cl_{III} = 3.27 A.; angle Cl_{III}-Hg-Cl_{III} = 173°. From spectrometric measurements the Hg-Cl covalent bond distance in $ClHgCH_3$ is 2.282 ± 0.005 A. (cf. Gordy and Sheridan, *C.A.* 48, 4979*f*). The real formula is therefore that of the double-salt $2KCl.HgCl_2.H_2O$. $CsCl.HgCl_2$ is polymorphic, with monoclinic, orthorhombic, and cubic modifications. The cubic form has $a_0 = 5.41 \pm 0.01$ A. with slight indications for a tripling of the period in the lower-symmetric modifications. The $F^2(hk)$ and $F(hk)$ intensity analysis shows the general features of a perovskite structure, with Cs^+ in the corner positions of a cube, Hg in the center ($^1/_2{}^1/_2{}^1/_2$). The Cl positions could be derived only from the method of differential series, with rounded max. for Cl in the electron d. projections in $^1/_2{}^1/_2$, i.e. 2 atoms Cl_I bound in $HgCl_2$ mols., and one in Cl_{II}^- in the salt Cs^+Cl^-, in statistic distributions of the shares 2 × Cl_I^-/3 and one Cl_{II}^-/3. The coördinates for Cl_I are: 0.078, $^1/_2$; and for Cl_{II}^-, 0, $^1/_2$; for Cl_I, 0.922, $^1/_2$, and $^1/_2$, 0.078; for Cl_{II}^-, $^1/_2$, 0; for Cl_I, $^1/_2$, 0.922. The distances are: 2Hg-Cl_I = 2.29; 4Hg-Cl_{II} = 2.70; 4 Cs^+-Cl_{II}^- = 3.82, and 8 Cs^+-Cl_I = 3.84 A. The formula is therefore not $CsHgCl_3$ but $CsCl.HgCl_2$, with covalent Hg-Cl bonds, and linear mols. $HgCl_2$, in complete agreement with the calcn. of the intensity from the mol. model ($R = 0.13$), not with the ionic perovskite model ($R = 0.20$). Also $Cs^+(AuCl_2)^-(AuCl_4)^-$ (cf. Elliott and Pauling, *C.A.* 32, 7324[2]) has a cubic and a tetragonal modification, the 1st structure with a statistical distribution in the cubes; the latter is of the covalent type similar to $CsCl.HgCl_2$.

W. Eitel

(2)

Sci.-Res. Phys.-Chem. Inst. im. L. Ya. Karpov

SAMODUROVA, Z.S. (Dnepropetrovsk)

From experience of teaching algebra in the 6th and 7th grades.
Mat.v shkole no.2:40-44 Mr-Ap '57. (MLRA 10:5)
(Algebra--Study and teaching)

SOV/97-58-11-3/11

AUTHORS: Baytsur, A.I., Avotin, A.I., Bakal, M.Sh. and Samofal, S.F., Engineers

TITLE: Precast Reinforced Concrete Constructions Used for Underground Sections of Industrial Buildings (Sbornyye zhelezobetonnyye konstruktsii v podzemnykh kommunikatsiyakh promyshlennykh sooruzheniy)

PERIODICAL: Beton i Zhelezobeton, 1958, Nr 11, pp 414-417 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At present precast reinforced concrete segments forming wells are used for the underground parts of industrial buildings. At the same time the construction serves as shuttering. The excavating work and the sinking of the well is fully mechanised. This type of construction is used in the underground parts of the Stalinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (Stalin Metallurgical Works) and Almaznyanskiy ferrosplavnyy zavod (Almaznyanskiy Ferro-alloy Factory) and designed by the Giprostal' Institute, Khar'kov. Figure 1 shows cross-section and plan of the underground part of the Stalin Metallurgical Factory. It has a cylindrical structure, 28 m deep and 25 m in diameter. The segmental

Card1/3

Precast Reinforced Concrete Constructions Used for Underground Sections of Industrial Buildings.

slabs have thin reinforced concrete walls with flanges on all sides and one rib in the centre. The circular floor slabs serve as additional strutting for the well. They are supported on columns so that no weight from the floors is transmitted onto the outer wall. The precast reinforced concrete segments (Fig.3) have the following dimensions: 3.13 x 0.99 x 0.65 m; weigh up to 3 t, and are made of concrete mark 300 with welded mesh reinforcement. The segments are calculated to withstand a maximum loading of 40 tons/m^2. The wall of the segmental slab has a thickness of 15 cm. The ribs are 15 x 65 mm in cross section. The slab of the segment is provided with 2 openings of 63.5 mm in diameter which are used for placing the grout between the wall and the excavation. The segments are bolted together with bolts for which 41 mm diameter openings are provided in the ribs. Waterproofing is obtained by addition of 2% to 3% sodium aluminate to this concrete back-filling. The latter has a thickness of 15 to 20 cm. Fig.4 illustrates the process of construction.

SOV/97-58-11-3/11

Precast Reinforced Concrete Constructions Used for Underground Sections of Industrial Buildings.

The ground is first excavated and an in-situ reinforced concrete wall is constructed. The segments are then fixed to the underside of this retaining wall forming a ring. Further segments are added as soon as the excavation makes this possible. The construction of a skiphole for the Almaznyanskiy Ferro-Alloy factory is shown in Fig.5. Details of this underground structure are also given. Advantages of this construction consist in the possibility of being able to use precast units, to mechanise all labour, saving time, reduction in the volume of excavation, and a considerable saving in reinforcement. There are 5 figures.

Card 3/3

VLASOV, N.I.; ZIL'BERMAN, A.A.; POVERENNYY, I.D.; SAMOFAL, S.V., redaktor; VISHNEVSKIY, I.F., redaktor izdatel'stva; ANDREYEV, S.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Rapid capital repairing of blast furnaces] Skorostnoi kapital'nyi remont domennoi pechi. Khar'kov, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1952. 99 p. (MLRA 9:8)
(Blast furnaces)

BAYTSUR, A.I., inzh.; KUL'KES, Yu.I., inzh.; SAMOFAL, S.V.

Water tower with precast reinforced concrete bearing elements.
Biul. stroi. tekh. 15 no.4:18-21 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Giprostal'.
(Water towers) (Precast concrete construction)

BAYTSUR, A.I., inzh.; SAMOFAL, S.V., inzh.

Using reinforced concrete in making foundations for plant equipment. Stroit. prom. 36 no.6:22-26 Je '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Foundations) (Steel industry--Equipment and supplies)

SAMOFAL, T.S.

Using the biological test for rating the degree of atmospheric purity.
Gig. i san. 21 no.11:93-94 N '56. (MLRA 10:2)
(AIR--ANALYSIS)

SAMOFAL, T.S., assistent (Stanislav)

Effect of manganese on the development of experimental goiter induced by 6-methylthiouracil. Probl.endok.i gorm. 5 no.6: 7-10 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Iz kafedry biokhimii (zav. - dotsent G.A. Babenko) Stanislavskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(CHIOURACIL rel.cpds.)
(GOITER exper.)
(MANGANESE pharmacol.)

SAMOFAL, T.S.

Influence of manganese on the thyroid gland of rats in iodine insufficiency. Vrach.delo no.3:313 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Kafedra biokhimii (zav. - dotsent G.A. Babenko) Stanislavskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(MANGANESE--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (THYROID GLAND)
(IODINE IN THE BODY)

SAMOFAL, T.S.

Role of copper in the etiology of experimental goiter. Probl. endok. i gorm. 7 no.1:42-46 '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(GOITER) (COPPER METABOLISM)

SAMOFAL, T.S.

Iodine, copper and manganese content of the blood, liver and kidneys in experimental hypothyroidism. Vop. med. khim. 7 no.2:163-166 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Chair of Biochemistry, Stanislav Medical Institute.
(HYPOTHYROIDISM) (IODINE METABOLISM)
(MINERAL METABOLISM)

SAMOFAL, T.S.

Effect of lowered dietary manganese on the growth and development of rat offspring. Vop.pit. 20 no.2:44-47 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz kafedry biokhimii (zav. - dotsent G.A.Babenko) Stanislavskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(MANGANESE--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (GROWTH)

SAMOFAL, T.S.

Relation of the copper and manganese content in beans to their color. Vop. pit. 22 no.6:70-74 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Iz kafedry biokhimii (zav. - dotsent G.A. Babenko) Ivano-Frankovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

SUPOTALOV, K. G.

"Development and Investigation of a Transducer and Transmitter for Telemetering the Water Output in Irrigation Systems." Cand Tech Sci, Chair of Automatics and Telemechanics, Kiev Order of Lenin Polytechnic Inst, Min Higher Education USSR, Kiev, 1954. (KL, No 11, Mar 55)

SO: Sum. No. 670, 29 Sep 55-Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (15)

SAMOFALOV, K.G.

Instruments for checking and telemetering water delivery in open canals. Izv. KPI 22:119-135 '57. (MIRA 11:3)
(Electronic measurements) (Irrigation canals and flumes)

SAMOFALOV, K.G.

Pulse frequency transmission equipment used in elemetering water delivery in irrigation systems. Izv. KPI 22:136-145 '57. (MIRA 11:3)
(Telemetering) (Irrigation)

SAMOFALOV, Konstantin Grigor'yevich, kand.tekhn. nauk, dots.; ZALESOV,O.A., kand.tekhn.nauk,retsenzent; SAVCHENKO,L.Ya.,inzh.,red.izd-va; SHAFETA, S.M.,tekhn.red.
[Calculating machines]Vychislitel'nye ustroistva. Kiev, Gostekh-izdat USSR, 1963. 262 p. (MIRA 16:3)
(Electronic computers)

L 38714-66 EWT(d)/EWP(1) LJP(c) BB/GG

ACC NR: AR6014200 SOURCE CODE: UR/0271/65/000/011/B028/B029

AUTHOR: Samofalov, K. G.; Skorobogat'ko, N. V.; Tikhonov, V. A.

38
B

TITLE: Analog-to-digital converter 16

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Avtomatika, telemekhanika i vychislitel'naya tekhnika, Abs. 11B235

REF SOURCE: Vestn. Kiyevsk. politekhn. in-ta. Ser. avtomatiki, elektropriborostr. i radioelektron., no. 1, 1964, 123-136

TOPIC TAGS: analog digital converter, voltage digital converter

ABSTRACT: A voltage-to-digital converter is described which consists of these units: a voltage commutator, a summation amplifier, three level-quantizers, twelve rectifiers, three 4-digit registers, two code-to-voltage converters, a voltage-sign shaper, and a main-and-offset-pulse generator. The overall static error of the converter is 0.3%. Circuit diagrams of the principal units designed with electron tubes and semiconductor devices are explained. The code-to-voltage converter uses a method of current summation in a matrix that comprises two resistor types. Six figures. Bibliography of 3 titles. N. P. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 09

UDC: 681.142.621

Card 1/1 Sjw

ACC NR: AP7007583 SOURCE CODE: UR/0432/66/000/003/0026/0027

AUTHOR: Samofalov, K. G. (Candidate of technical sciences); Plakhotnyy, N. V.; Lavrinenko, V. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Piezoceramic memory element with three stable states

SOURCE: Mekhanizatsiya i avtomatizatsiya upravleniya, no. 3, 1966, 26-27

TOPIC TAGS: piezoelectric ceramic, computer memory

SUB CODE: 09

ABSTRACT: The Kiev Polytechnical Institute is performing investigations on elements and structures based on piezoceramics. One such element is a 3-stable-state ceramic memory element made in the form of a rectangular plate with a piezo-electric film. Two signals (one AC and one DC control) are applied to the element, so that the 3 stable states consist of 2 with an alternating signal at the output of the element, the two being differentiated by a phase difference of 180 degrees, plus one with no signal at the output. Testing of models of this device show that it has high characteristic stability over a wide temperature range and high reliability. The authors found that it is possible to build a memory matrix on the basis of these elements. Investigations into manufacturing technology and design are continuing. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [JPRS: 37,757]

UDC: 681.142.656

Card 1/1

SAMOFALOV, N.I., inzh.-mekhanik; KULEMZINA, I.T., red.

[Highly efficient use of machinery on state farms in virgin lands] Vysokoproizvoditel'noe ispol'zovanie tekhniki v tselinnykh sovkhozakh. Moskva, Kolos, 1964. 127 p. (MIRA 18:2)

VLASHCHENKO, L.F.; NOVIKOV, V.M.; ZINOV'YEVA, M.M.; SIDOROVA, A.P.; KARDASHOVA, A.A.; KLEYMENOV, I.Ya.; KRASNOPOL'SKIY, N.M. [deceased]; LUKASH, Ye.G.; SAMOFALOV, P.Ye.; YASHINA, Ye.I.; KULIKOV, P.I., dots., retsenzent; MAKAROVA, T.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; MERENBURG, A.N., spets. red.; KOSSOVA, O.N., red.; SOKOLOVA, I.A., tekhn.red.

[Handbook for the technologist of the fishing industry] Spravochnik tekhnologa rybnoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat. Vol.1. 1963. 589 p. (MIRA 17:3)

SAMOFALOV, V., zasluzhenyy shakhter USSR

Toward new achievements. Sovshakht. 10 no.11:29 N '61.
(MIRA 14:11)

1. Nachal'nik shakhty No.1 "TSentral'naya" tresta Krasnoarmeyskugol'.
(Coal miners)

GOFMAN, I.N., inzh.; SAMOFALOV, V.G., inzh.

System for protecting filter bases in desalting systems from corrosion. Energetik 11 no.7:14-15 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Feed-water purification)

SAMOFALOV, V.Ye.

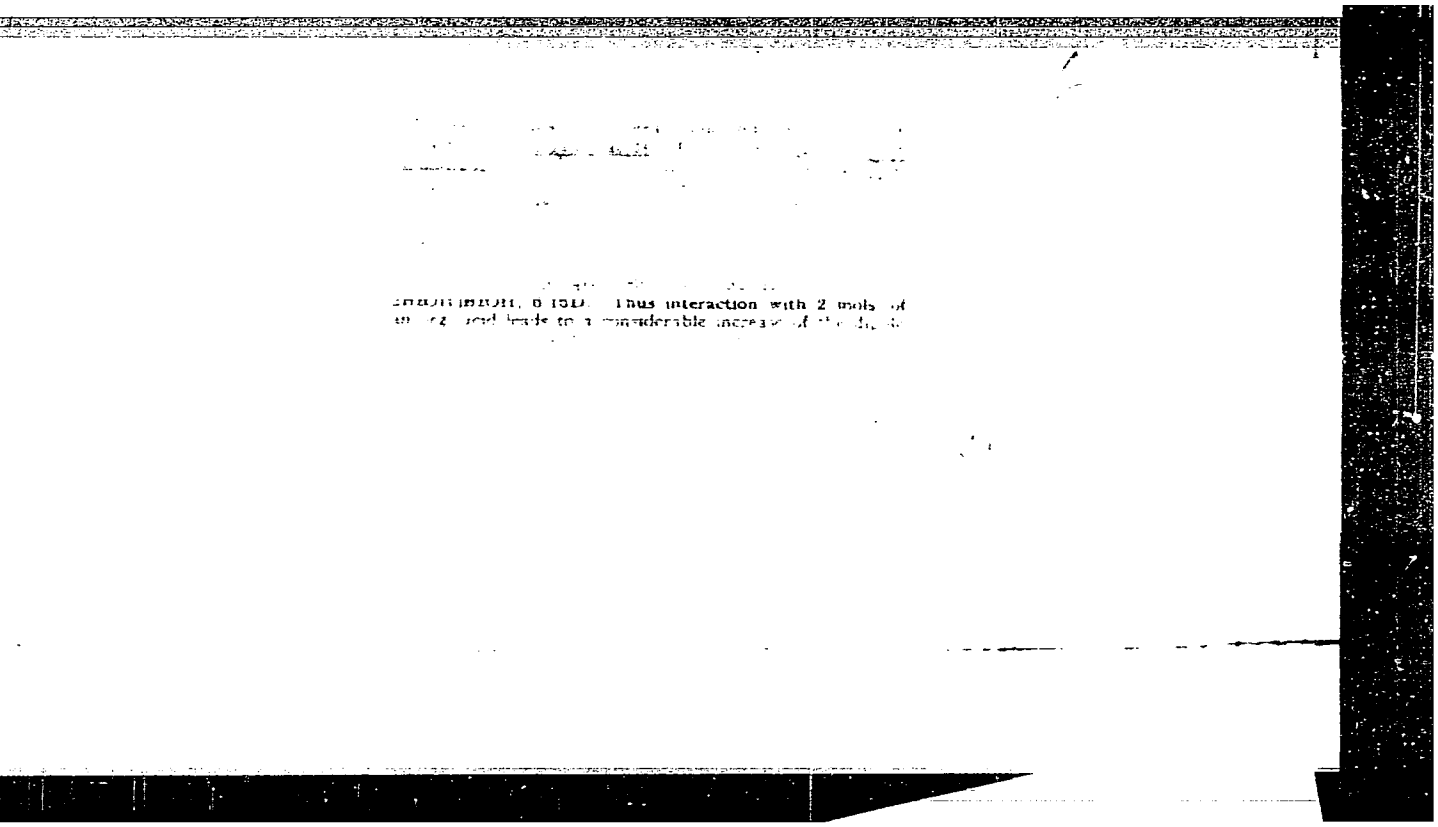
"TSentral'naia" Mine No.1 celebrates its fiftieth anniversary.
Ugol' Ukr. 5 no.11:12-13 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Nachal'nik shakhty No.1 "TSentral'naya", Trest Krasnoarmeyskugol'.
(Donets Basin--Coal mines and mining)

SAMOFALOV, V.Ye.

Miners of Krasnoarmeyskugol' Trust welcome the Miner's Day with suitable achievements. Ugol' 37 no.8:18-19 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Upravlyayushchiy Krasnoarmeyskim trestom ugol'nykh predpriyatiy Donbassa.
(Donets Basin--Coal mines and mining--Labor productivity)



function in a given interval of argument change. Extensive tabular data are provided on photospheric and chromospheric activity for 1957. There are no references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

by L. I. Krisenko and V. A. Yezerskaya, R. M. Chirkova, and T. A. Samofalova. No references are given.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

JA-dwm-fal
1-27-61

SAMOFALOVA, T.A.; RENSKAYA, K.V.

Activity of the solar photosphere and chromosphere from January 1 to December 31, 1957, according to observations at the Kharkov Astronomical Observatory. TSir.Astron.obser.Khar.un. no.22:3-71 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

(Sun—Observations)

AUTHOR: Samogayev, V.S., Engineer 118-58-6-19/21

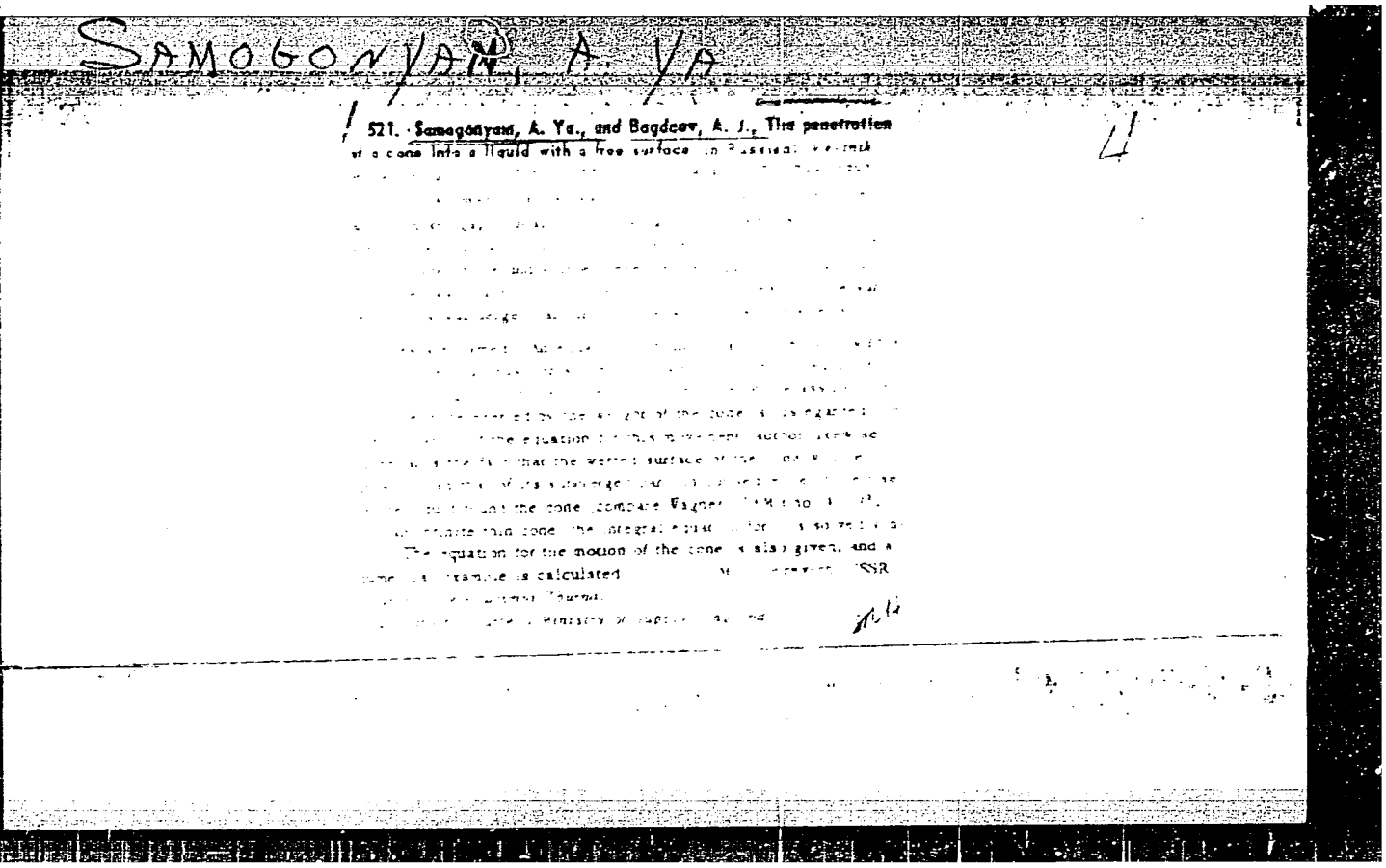
TITLE: The Manufacture of Railroad Ties from Wood Waste in the GDR (Izgotovleniye shpal iz drevesnykh otkhodov v GDR)

PERIODICAL: Mekhanizatsiya trudoyëmkikh i tyazhëlykh rabot, 1958, Nr 6, pp 44-45 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Abroad, railroad ties are manufactured from waste supplied by saw mills and the woodworking industry and by low-grade timber. Composition ties are superior to those made of solid wood. Since 1956, a tie plant in Klesterfel'd produces 280,000 such ties per year (approximately 1,000 ties a day). A detailed description of the production method is given. There are 2 diagrams.

1. Railroad ties--Sandwich construction

Card 1/1



SAMOGORYAN, A. YA

521. Samogoryan, A. Ya., and Bagdoev, A. I., The penetration of a cone into a liquid with a free surface in Russian [illegible]

The equation for the motion of the cone is also given, and a [illegible] is calculated [illegible] USSR

SAMOGONYAN, A. YA. Cand. Physicomath. Sci.

Dissertation: "Solution of Problems on Vibrating Polyplanes and Cylinder in a Supersonic Flow by the Method of Operational Calculus." Moscow Order of Lenin State U. imeni M. N. Lomonosov, 26 Jun. 1947

SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, Jun. 1947 (Project #17836)

SAMOHYL, Jiri (Brno, Nerudova 11.)

Emergency bandage for burns. Rozhl. chir. 37 no.6:379-381 June 58.

1. KUNZ Brno, klinika plasticke chirurgie, prednosta doc. Dr. V. Karfik.
(BURNS, ther.
emergency bandage for extensive burns (Cz))
(BANDAGING AND DRESSING,
same)

SAMOHYL, Jiri

Indications and possibilities of free skin grafts instead of skin flaps. Acta chir. orthop. trauma. Cech. 28 no.4:323-333 Ag '61.

1. Klinika plasticke chirurgie v Brne, prednosta prof. MUDr. Vaclav Karfik.

(SKIN TRANSPLANTATION)

SAMOHYL, J.; RIEBELOVA, V.

Some improvements in the technic of dressing severe burns and in preparation of granulation sites for transplantation. Rozhl. chir. 40 no.12:776-781 '61.

1. K.inike plasticke chirurgie v Brne, prednosta prof. MUDr. V Karfik.
(BURNS ther.) (SKIN TRANSPLANTATION)

SAMOHYL, J.; RIEBLOVA, V.

Some improvements in the technique of dressing severe burns and in the preparation of granulation surfaces for transplantation. Acta chir. plast. 4 no.1:8-17 '62.

1. Clinic of Plastic Surgery, Brno (Czechoslovakia) Director: Prof. V. Karfik.

(BURNS ther) (SKIN TRANSPLANTATION) (BANDAGES)

SAMOHYL, J.

Prevention of the development of contracture and scar deformities in the treatment of deep burns. Acta chir. orthop. traum. cech. 29 no.6:551-558 D '62.

1. Klinika plasticke chirurgie lekarske fakulty University J.Ev. Purkyne v Brne, prednosta prof. dr. V. Karfik.
(BURNS) (CONTRACTURE)

SANDNER, J.; RIEGROVA, V.

Consultant service after severe burns. Acta chir. orthop. traum. cech. 31 no.6:547-551 D '64.

1. Klinika plastické chirurgie lékařské fakulty University J.E. Purkyně v Brně (přednosta doc. dr. V.Kubásek, CSc.).

YEVGEN'YEV, V.N., inzh.; SAMOICH, N.D., inzh.

Mechanized trolley for removing and reinserting a turbogenerator rotor. Energetik 14 no.1:33-34 Ja '66. (MIRA 19:1)

SAMOIL,I., dr.; IONESCU,E., ing.; ALEXANDROAIA, I., ing.

Manufacturing superphosphate from phosphorites in the Vietnam Democratic Republic. Rev. chimie Min petr 12 no.9:512-519 S'61

MIRZAN, D. (Rimnicu Vilcea); SAMOILA, Gh. V., prof. (Bacau); MUNTEANU, I., prof. (Vaslui); DOBRE, T., prof. (Hales-Buzau); LAIBA, Stelian (Constanta); GRIGORESCU, D. Nicolae (Hirsova, Dobruja); ALBESCU, I. (Fagaras) GROZESCU, T., prof. (Arad); STANCU, I.M. (Bucuresti); NEAGSU, M., prof. (Caransebes)

Exercises and problems for grades 5-8. Gaz mat B 16 no.2, 91-93 F '65.

SAMOILA, I. ; POPA, I.

Chalcographic study of complex pyrite and copper ores from Lesul-Ursului II. p. 30.

REVISTA MINELOR. (Ministerul Minelor, Ministerul Industriei Petrolului si Chimiei, Directia Exploatarilor Miniere si Asociatia Stiintifica a Inginerilor si Tehnicienilor din Romina) Bucuresti, Rumania. Vol. 10, no. 1, Jan. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) IC, Vol. 8, no. 7, July 1959

Uncl.

SOCOLESCU, M., prof.; BUTUQESCU, N.; POPESCU, Th.; SAMOILA, I.; TEODORESCU, D.; DRAGILA, M.

Contributions to the knowledge of stanniferous mineralizing in the Baia Borsa, Burloaia ore. Rev min 13 no.11:481-487 N '62.

MURESANU, P.L., prof.; SAMOILA, Z.; PETRESCU, C.

Contributions to the knowledge of the chemical composition of hay crops obtained from some mixtures of perennial grasses in the year of sowing. Studii mat Timisoara 7 no.1/2:193-204 Ja-Je '60.
(EEAI 10:4)

1. Comitetul de redactie, Studii si cercetari, Stiinte chimice, Baza de cercetari stiintifice Timisoara (for Muresanu).
(Grasses) (Hay)

SAMOILA, Z

AGRICULTURE

Periodical: STUDII SI CERCETARI STIINTIFICE. SERIA STIINTE AGRICOLE
Vol. 4 no. 1/2, Jan./June 195?

SAMOILA, Z.; OPRIN, C. Geobotanic study of the natural meadows in the Districts of Timisoara, Jimbolia, and Sinnicolau Mare (Region Timisoara) and their state of productivity. p.69

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8 No. 3, March 1959, Unclass.

MURESANU, P. L.; SAMOILA, Z.; PETRESCU, C.; STOIANOVICI, V.; VILCEANU, Nicloeta

Chemical composition of hay harvest obtained in the second year after sowing, and various mixtures of perennial herbs. Note II. Studii agr Timisoara 8 no.1/2:89-103 '61.

(Plants—Chemical analysis) (Hay)

Samoila, Z.

Country: Rumania

Academic Degrees: Engineer

Affiliation: Collective Farm (Gospodaria Agricola Colectiva), Parian.

Source: Bucharest, Probleme Zootehnice si Veterinare, No 8, Aug 1961, pp 7-16.

Data: "The Rational Organization of Communal Pastures and the Use of the Green Conveyor, Principal Norms for Increasing Fodder Production (From the Experience of the Collective Farm of Parian, Banat Region)."

Co-authors:

SAMOILA, Z., Engineer, ICAR Experimental Station (Statiunea Experimentala ICAR), Lovrin.

SOICA, V., Engineer, Regional Agricultural Section (Sectia Agricola Regionala), Banat.

L 15912-66 EWP(v)/T/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l)/ETC(m)-6 WW
ACC NR: AP6008359 SOURCE CODE: RU/0017/65/000/001/0006/0013

AUTHOR: Samoilescu, S. (Engineer) 27 B

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TITLE: Some aspects concerning the calibration of asymmetrical shaped sections

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ABSTRACT: The author describes the method used by the Hunedoara Siderurgical Combine for the calibration of asymmetrical parts, especially caterpillar track links. The method, which is based on the closed contour law, is shown to be highly productive and economical. Orig. art. has: 11 figures, 18 formulas, and 1 table. [JPRS]

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